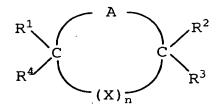
## WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

- An electrochemical cell having a controlled electrode surface, comprising:
- a first electrode and a second electrode wherein at least one of the first and second electrodes has a carbonaceous surface;
  - an electrolyte containing at least one solvent;
- an additive associated with the carbonaceous surface of at least one of the first and second electrodes, wherein the additive comprises a compound having a molecular weight of not less than 105 and represented by the formula:



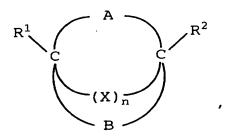
- wherein A is a group represented by:

- wherein X is a group represented by the formula:

or linear or branched alkyl group containing 1 to 12 carbons,

- wherein n is 0, 1, 2, or 3; and
- wherein  $R_a$ ,  $R_b$ ,  $R_c$ ,  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  are independently hydrogen or a linear or branched alkyl group containing 1 to 12 carbons.
- 2. The electrochemical cell according to claim 1, further comprising means associated with the additive for substantially precluding gas formation within the electrochemical cell as a result of decomposition of the additive during cell cycling and storage.
- 3. The electrochemical cell according to claim 1, further comprising means for increasing first cycle coulombic efficiency of the electrochemical cell relative to an electrochemical cell without the additive.
- 4. The electrochemical cell according to claim 3, wherein the efficiency increasing means comprises the additive.
- 5. The electrochemical cell according to claim 1, wherein the additive is substantially soluble in the solvent of the electrolyte at ambient temperature.
- 6. The electrochemical cell according to claim 1, wherein the additive is substantially insoluble in the solvent of the electrolyte at ambient temperature.

- 7. An electrochemical cell having a controlled electrode surface, comprising:
- a first electrode and a second electrode wherein at least one of the first and second electrodes has a carbonaceous surface;
  - an electrolyte containing at least one solvent;
- an additive associated with the carbonaceous surface of at least one of the first and second electrodes, wherein the additive comprises a compound having a molecular weight of not less than 105 and represented by the formula:



- wherein A is a group represented by:

R<sub>c</sub> N N R<sub>b</sub>

- wherein X is a group represented by the formula:

or a linear or branched alkyl group containing 1 to 12 carbons,

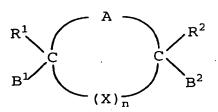
- wherein n is 0, 1, 2, or 3; and
- wherein B is a group represented by:

- wherein  ${\bf R^1}$ ,  ${\bf R^2}$ ,  ${\bf R_a}$ ,  ${\bf R_b}$ ,  ${\bf R_c}$ ,  ${\bf R^{11}}$ ,  ${\bf R^{12}}$ ,  ${\bf R^{13}}$ ,  ${\bf R^{14}}$ ,  ${\bf R^{15}}$ ,  ${\bf R^{16}}$ ,

 ${\bf R}^{17}$  and  ${\bf R}^{18}$  are independently hydrogen or a linear or branched alkyl group containing 1 to 12 carbons.

- 8. The electrochemical cell according to claim 7, further comprising means associated with the additive for substantially precluding gas formation within the electrochemical cell as a result of decomposition of the additive during cell cycling and storage.
- 9. The electrochemical cell according to claim 7, further comprising means for increasing first cycle coulombic efficiency of the electrochemical cell relative to an electrochemical cell without the additive.
- 10. The electrochemical cell according to claim 9, wherein the efficiency increasing means comprises the additive.
- 11. The electrochemical cell according to claim 7, wherein the additive is substantially soluble in the solvent of the electrolyte at ambient temperature.
- 12. The electrochemical cell according to claim 7, wherein the additive is substantially insoluble in the solvent of the electrolyte at ambient temperature.
- 13. An electrochemical cell having a controlled electrode surface, comprising:

- a first electrode and a second electrode wherein at least one of the first and second electrodes has a carbonaceous surface;
  - an electrolyte containing at least one solvent;
- an additive associated with the carbonaceous surface of at least one of the first and second electrodes, wherein the additive comprises a compound having a molecular weight of not less than 105 and represented by the formula:

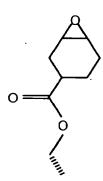


- wherein A is a group represented by:

wherein X is a group represented by the formula:

or a linear or branched alkyl group containing 1 to 12 carbons,

- wherein n is 0, 1, 2, or 3;
- wherein  $B^1$  and  $B^2$  are independently hydrogen, a linear or branched alkyl group containing 1 to 12 carbons or a group represented by:



- wherein R,  ${\bf R}^1$ ,  ${\bf R}^2$ ,  ${\bf R}_{\rm a}$ ,  ${\bf R}_{\rm b}$ , and  ${\bf R}_{\rm c}$  are independently hydrogen or a linear or branched alkyl group containing 1 to 12 carbons.
- 14. The electrochemical cell according to claim 13, further comprising means associated with the additive for substantially precluding gas formation within the electrochemical cell as a result of decomposition of the additive during cell cycling and storage.
- 15. The electrochemical cell according to claim 13, further comprising means for increasing first cycle coulombic efficiency of the electrochemical cell relative to an electrochemical cell without the additive.

- 16. The electrochemical cell according to claim 15, wherein the efficiency increasing means comprises the additive.
- 17. The electrochemical cell according to claim 13, wherein the additive is substantially soluble in the solvent of the electrolyte at ambient temperature.
- 18. The electrochemical cell according to claim 13, wherein the additive is substantially insoluble in the solvent of the electrolyte at ambient temperature.